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J. M. THORBURN & CO.'S

Descriptive Annual Catalogue of

VEGETABLE AND AGRICULTURAL

SEEDS.

Garden, Field, Fruit & other Seeds,

THE LARGEST COLLECTION TO BE FOUND IN THE WORLD,

EMBRACING

EVERY STANDARD & IMPROVED VARIETY

ALSO,

TESTED NOVELTIES,

BOTH OF DOMESTIC AND OF FOREIGN ORIGIN, THAT ARE SUITED TO THE
CLIMATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. 15 John Street, New York.

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DIRECTIONS

FOR THE

CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES:

Success, in cultivating all vegetables, is certain, just in proportion as sufficient space is given them to grow in, proper tillage bestowed, and the necessary supply of light and air afforded. These conditions met, the crop will be heavy and the quality superior.

In the Directions found in the Catalogue we name the *least* space required by the different varieties. This has been done in view of the limited size of many gardens, which necessitates economy of ground. Where the garden will allow it, more liberal space should be given.

Having set apart sufficient space, give the ground a thorough preparation. Deep Culture is one great secret of success. Plough and sub-soil; or, if the spade is used, dig down at least sixteen inches.

It is important that the ground be well drained.

ALL crops succeed better when planted and cultivated in drills and rows, rather than broadcast. By so doing, time, expense and trouble will be saved. Weeds must be thoroughly eradicated, and the surface of the ground kept open and loose, if you wish to raise a superior, or even remunerative crop. To accomplish this, the hoe is your best helper, and should be constantly kept at work.

The same kind of crop should not occupy the same ground year after year. After manuring well such crops as grow above ground (Cabbage, Peas, Potatoes and the like), follow next year with root crops (Carrots, Parsnips, etc.), which will not require so much manure.

We need scarcely suggest the advantage to be derived by an early starting of vegetables in hot-beds. The trouble is very slight as compared with the gain in time and the satisfaction thus secured.

All these suggestions are of practical importance, and, if acted upon, will secure early and abundant crops.

We append directions for making a hot-bed.

TO PREPARE A HOT-BED, a quantity of stable-manure should be well shaken up in a heap about the beginning or middle of February; after remaining three days, it should again be shaken up and turned over, and again at another interval of three days. Let the manure remain for three or four days more in the heap, and then form the bed of any dimensions that may be requisite, according to size or number of frames to be used, making the bed about a foot wider than the frame all around. The bed, when made, should not be less than three feet high, the situation for it should be dry underneath, sheltered from the north as much as possible, and fully exposed to the sun. In making up bed, beat the manure well down with the fork. Place about eight inches of light rich soil in the frame after it is placed on the bed, so that the surface of the soil may be from six to eight inches from the top of the frame. After the bed has stood with the lights on, *but raised a few inches to let the steam escape* for a few days, sow the seed of Cabbage, Tomatoes, Cauliflower, Egg Plant, Celery, Lettuce, Radish, &c., &c. When the seeds make their appearance above ground, give some air, day and night, in moderate weather, by raising the lights two or three inches, and, as the heat of the bed diminishes, increase the supply of air to prevent the plants being drawn up. In severe weather the frame and lights should be covered at night with mats or straw. In high wind protect the side of the bed also in the same way, or the current of air through will extinguish the heat of the bed. If made early in the season, water only will be required when the earth in the frame becomes quite dry; as the plants increase in size, the supply of water may be increased. In frosty or cold weather, the water should be made milk warm before it is used—this is important.

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The following Catalogues are Published during the Year,

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE MAILED ON APPLICATION.

Catalogue of **VEGETABLE, AGRICULTURAL, &c., SEEDS.**
Ready in January.


Catalogue of **FLOWER SEEDS**, containing Directions for their Cultivation, with over 1000 Varieties. Ready in February.

Catalogue of **TREE and SHRUB SEEDS**, with Directions for their Cultivation. Ready in February.

Catalogue of **FRENCH HYBRID GLADIOLUS**, and other Spring Bulbs. Ready in February.

Catalogue of **DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS**, with Directions for their Management. Ready in September.

Catalogue and Almanac, with Directions for the Cultivation of Vegetables in the **SOUTHERN STATES.** Ready in October.

 **TRADE LISTS** of the above, for Seed Merchants, published in January, May, August and October.

NOTICE!

ORDERS forwarded at an early date are sure of prompt and careful attention; while, if postponed till later in the season, many of our friends may be subjected to unavoidable delays and disappointments, on account of the accumulation of our business.

Write orders upon the blank leaf of the letter sheet, or upon a separate piece of paper, stating the *name* of the kind of seeds wanted (and *not* the Catalogue number); also, giving distinctly your own name, address and shipping directions. Orders from new customers should be accompanied by a Post Office Money Order. Address

J. M. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John Street, New York.

Whenever our customers desire it, we will select an assortment of seasonable Seeds, suited to their wants. All such orders will receive especial care and attention. The only information we require is the size of the garden and the sum proposed to be expended for Seeds. We would advise making an early test of Seeds, by sowing some of each variety in a flower-pot, and keeping them warm and well watered.

We would call attention to the descriptions and directions, given in the Catalogue, concerning each variety of Seeds and their culture. They are very full and explicit, and worthy of constant reference and study. The directions are derived from years of experience, and aim to meet the requirements of soil, climate and culture in and around New York. For more Northern or Southern localities, changes in the time of sowing, &c., are, of course, necessary, and will readily suggest themselves.

SEEDS BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

Owing to a recent law, that every package over twelve ounces in weight will be charged at letter postage rate, we have made arrangements with the "ADAMS," "AMERICAN," and "UNITED STATES" Express Companies to carry our goods on their several routes, at the same rates as are charged by mail for packages of less than twelve ounces. Our customers may thus enjoy the advantage of having their goods sent in packages of any required size, without an increase in the rate, as well as of receiving them in perfect order.

FREIGHT IN ALL CASES TO BE PRE-PAID.

Our friends will observe that the freight is not included in our quotations. The prices are all extremely low for first-class Seeds; therefore, in making remittances, please add

EIGHT CTS. PER LB. FOR EXPRESS OR MAIL CHARGES.

FOR NOVELTIES SEE PAGE 25.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.'S
ANNUAL CATALOGUE OF
KITCHEN GARDEN SEEDS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

See end of this Catalogue for complete assortments of **VEGETABLE SEEDS**, of approved and choice sorts, for from \$5 to \$25.

Please order by **NAME** and **NOT** by the numbers, to facilitate the early execution of orders.

ARTICHOKE—**ARTICHAUT**—*Alcachofa*—*Artichoke*.

French Green Globe, P oz. , 40 cents; P lb. \$4 00.

Large Paris, *very hardy*, P oz. , 75 cents.

Jerusalem, roots, \$5 00 P bus. ; 25 cents P quart.

CULTURE.—Deep rich, light loam, not liable to retain water in Winter. Give plenty of well-rotted manure. Plant the seed the beginning of May, and keep clear of weeds; if dry weather, water frequently. The seedlings should be left in rows three and a half feet apart, and three feet distant in the rows. When cold weather approaches they should be covered with coarse litter, and every Spring receive a good dressing of well-rotted manure, well worked in with a fork. The offsets should be taken off, and the strongest used for new beds. A bed will last five or six years.

ASPARAGUS—**ASPERGE**—*Esparrago*—*Spargel*.

Giant, P oz. , 10 cents; P lb. , 50 cents.

Conover's Colossal, 20 cents P oz. ; \$1 25 per lb.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL, (*seed from the original bed.*) P oz. , 40c. P lb. \$4 00

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL, P 1000 , \$10. P 100 , \$1.50.

CULTURE.—The seeds may be sown in the Fall, or as early as the season will permit in the Spring, in drills one foot apart. Keep free from weeds, and in the Spring of the second year, transplant into permanent beds, which can be made as follows: The ground should not be too wet, nor too strong, and should have a large supply of well-rotted manure, several inches thick, laid on, and then regularly trenched eighteen inches deep, mixing well the manure. The beds should be four and a half feet wide, with walks two feet wide. Four rows of plants should be put in each bed, and the plants twelve inches distant in the rows. The crown of each plant should be about six inches below the level of the bed. Every Fall cut the stalks down; afterwards giving a good dressing of manure, which turn under in the Spring without disturbing the roots. A slight dressing of salt in the early Spring is very beneficial. Conover's variety requires more space.

ENGLISH DWARF BEANS—FEVE DE MARAIS—*Haba*—Große Bohnen.

	bus.	qt.		bus.	qt.
1. Early Mazagan.....	\$6 00	30	3. Sword Long Pod.....	6 00	30
2. Broad Windsor.....	6 00	30	4. Green Nonpareil.....	\$6 00	30

KINDS.—No. 1 is the earliest, and Nos. 2 and 3 are the best for main crop.

CULTURE.—Broad Beans should be planted as early as possible after the ground is open, in order to get them into pod before the heat of Summer. When in pod, break off the tops of the plant to check growth. Plant and hoe same as for Dwarf Beans. A strong soil suits them best.

DWARF, or SNAP BEANS—HARICOT—*Frijoles*—Krup-Bohnen.

	bus.	qt.		bus.	qt.
1. Early Snap Shorts.....	\$5 00	30	9. Early Rachel.....	\$6 00	30
2. Early Turtle Soup.....	5 00	30	10. Early Yellow 6-weeks	7 00	40
3. Early Valentine.....	7 00	40	11. Long do do	6 00	30
4. Early Mohawk.....	8 00	40	12. Early Rob Roy.....	6 00	30
5. Early China.....	5 00	30	13. Black Wax, (yel. pod)	9 00	50
6. Early Dun Colored.....	6 00	30	14. White Wax do		75
7. Early Marrowfat, white	5 00	30	15. Refugee, or 1000 to 1	7 00	40
8. Small White Rice.....	7 00	40	16. Large White Kidney	5 00	30

KINDS.—Nos. 11 and 13 are the earliest; No. 4 the most hardy; Nos. 5 and 6 are very productive, and best for main crop; No. 15 also for late, and the best for pickling; Nos. 13 and 14 are the new Dwarf Wax varieties, with yellow transparent pods.

CULTURE.—About the first of May, select a warm, dry, sheltered spot: dig and manure slightly, make drills an inch deep and two feet apart; drop the Beans two inches apart in the drill, and cover not more than an inch deep. Keep hoed, when not wet, and the weeds killed; and plant every two weeks for a succession.

POLE, or RUNNING BEANS—HARICOT-RAMES—*Frijole de bejuco*—Stangen-Bohnen.

	bus.	qt.		bus.	qt.
1. Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry, P	bus. \$7	40	9. New Red Lima.....		75
2. Dutch Case Knife, P b.	\$7	40	10. White Dutch Running,		50
3. Red Cranberry, P bus.	\$7	40	11. French Soisson.....		50
4. White Cranberry.....		50	12. Black Wax (yel. pods)		50
5. Scarlet Running, P b.	\$8	40	13. Giant Red Wax.....		75
6. Large White Lima, " \$13		50	14. Painted Lady Runners,		75
7. Small White Lima, " \$13		50	15. New Blue Podded.....		50
8. Speckled Lima.....		75	16. French Asparagus (fine)		60
			17. Yard Long.....	P paper	25

KINDS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 12 and 16 are best for Snaps,—and Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 9 the best for Shell Beans, and most valuable for main crop.

CULTURE.—If warm, dry weather, plant about the middle of May, for an early crop, and about the first of June plant Limas and the other sorts for the principal crop. Plant in hills, about four feet apart, and not more than two inches deep. Manure freely.

BEET—**BETTERAVE**—*Remolacha*—*Runkelrüben*.

	℥ lb.	℥ oz.		℥ lb.	℥ oz.
1. NEW DARK EGYPTIAN	\$5 00	50	9. Long Yellow Mangel		
2. Hatch's Extra Early	1 50	15	Wurzel	50	10
3. Early Bassano (true)	1 00	10	10. Long Red Mang. Wur.	50	10
4. Extra Early Turnip	1 00	10	11. Norbiton Giant	75	10
5. Early Blood Turnip	75	10	12. Yellow Globe	50	10
6. Early Yellow Turnip	1 00	10	13. Red	50	10
7. Long Smooth Blood	75	10	14. White Sugar	50	10
8. Swiss Chard (for Greens)	1 25	15	15. Yellow Sugar	60	10

KINDS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 are the earliest and best, if used when young. We recommend for early Summer use No. 3; No. 5 for general and Winter use; No. 7 also for late and Winter crop; Nos. from 9 to 15 for cattle feeding.

CULTURE.—Sow in April for early, and for a succession till last of June; about the middle of May for general crop. The soil should be a deep, rich, light loam; dry, rather than moist. For the long kinds, trench eighteen inches deep. The rows should be eighteen inches apart, and the plants thinned to eight inches in the rows. Stir the soil often, to kill the weeds, and the plants will make larger roots. As soon as the first hard frost occurs, take up roots and store away in dry sand.

BORAGE—**BOURRACHE**—*Borrajá*—*Borretsch*.

℥ ounce, 20 cents; ℥ lb., \$1.50.

KINDS.—The young leaves of this Annual, which smell somewhat like a Cucumber, are used as salads or boiled as Spinach. Should be sown at intervals, as the leaves are palatable *only when young*.

CULTURE.—Sow in the Spring, in light soil, and transplant in shallow drills, a foot apart, when of about six weeks' growth.

BROCOLI—**BROCOLI**—*Brocoli*—*Spargelfoh!*.

1. White Sprouting	℥ oz. 40	5. Early Purple Cape (fine)	℥ oz. 50
2. Early White	" 40	6. White Cape or Cauliflower	" 75
3. Early Purple	" 40	7. Sulphur-Colored	" 40
4. Early Walcheren (true)	" 75	8. Chappel's Cream	" 40

KINDS.—The above are the sorts best adapted to the climate, and the only ones that succeed generally. We recommend No. 5 as the most certain.

CULTURE.—Sow early sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the Spring, in shallow drills, drawn three or four inches apart. Plant out two feet apart each way, when plants are four inches high. Cultivate the same as Cabbage; rich soil. For a succession, sow one or two months later, taking care to shade the drills.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS—**CHOU DE BRUXELLES**—*Berza de Brussels*—*Rosenfohl*.

25 cents ℥ ounce; ℥ lb., \$2.50.
Improved Dwarf, ℥ ounce 50 cents.

CULTURE.—Sow in May, in the same manner as Brocoli, and transplant in July. They become very tender when touched by frost. The numerous small heads when boiled and dressed with butter, make the most delicious dish of vegetables on the table.

BURNET—PIMPERNELL DE JARDIN—*Pimpernella*—Pimpernell.Garden, 20 cents \mathfrak{P} ounce; \$2 00 \mathfrak{P} lb.

CULTURE.—Sow early in Spring, half an inch deep, thinly in rows. Manure freely every year.

CABBAGE—CHOU—*Berza de repollo*—Rohl.

	\mathfrak{P} lb.	\mathfrak{P} oz.		\mathfrak{P} lb.	\mathfrak{P} oz.
1. King of Dwarf	\$3 00	30	17. Early Sugar Loaf	\$2 00	20
2. Little Pixie (fine flavor)	3 00	30	18. Early Ox-Heart (true)	3 00	30
3. Earliest Dwarf	2 00	20	19. Large Early York	1 25	20
4. Early Spotsboro'	3 00	30	20. Early Flat Dutch	6 00	60
5. Early Nonpareil	2 50	30	21. Large Late Bergen	3 00	30
6. Early York	1 25	20	22. Large Late Drumhead	3 00	30
7. Early Salisbury Dwarf	3 00	30	23. L'ge Fine Flate Dutch	3 00	30
8. Early Dutch	1 50	20	24. Late Solid Head		
9. Early Jersey Wake'ld	8 00	75	Brunswick	3 00	30
10. Early Winningstadt	3 00	30	25. Marble'h'd Mammoth	9 00	75
11. Heal's Early Imperial	3 00	30	26. Large Schweinfurt	6 00	60
12. Early Battersea	2 00	20	27. Large Late Green		
13. Early Drumhead	2 00	20	Glazed	4 00	40
14. Early Dwarf Savoy	3 00	30	28. Late Drumhead Savoy	4 00	40
15. Small E'ly Ulm Savoy	3 00	30	29. Late Globe Savoy	3 00	30
16. Early London Market	2 50	30	30. Red (for pickling)	3 00	00

KINDS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 14 and 15 are the earliest; Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 18 are the best for second early. We particularly recommend Nos. 9, 10, and 18. Nos. 21, 22 and 23 are the well known Winter varieties. No. 26 will be found a very early variety of the large heading-sort. No. 23 is the best for main crop. No. 28 is the best for family use.

CULTURE.—Sow the early sorts in Autumn, and protect by a cold frame during the Winter, transplanting early in Spring; or in hot-beds during February and March, and transplant middle of April; or sow the seed in open ground, as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked. Sow for later crop, in April and May. They should be sown in shallow drills four to six inches apart. When the plants are six inches high transplant into *richly-manured* ground; the early kinds two feet apart, the later kinds, for Winter use, three feet apart. The ground must be deeply loosened and worked thoroughly to grow large and good heads. Hoe often, to kill weeds, and draw some earth up to the stems. If troubled by the Cabbage flea (*Haltica*), sprinkle the plants with soot, wood-ashes, lime or Scotch snuff; either of the above will drive them away.

CARDOON—CARDON—*Cardo*—Cardon.Large Solid, 50 cents \mathfrak{P} ounce.

CULTURE.—Sow early in Spring, in rows, where they are to stand, and thin them to one foot apart; when full size, bind plants together with straw or matting, and earth up like Celery to blanch; use for salads, soups and stews.

CARROT—CAROTTE—*Zanahoria*—*Möhren*.

	per lb.	per oz.		per lb.	per oz.
1. Extra Early Forcing	\$1 50	15	5. Long Orange (finest)	\$1 00	10
2. Early Horn	1 25	15	6. Altringham	1 00	10
3. Half Long Red, poin'd	1 25	15	7. Long Blood or purple	1 50	15
4. Half Long Red, stump rooted	1 25	15	8. Long White	75	10
			9. Long Yellow	1 25	15

KINDS.—For the earliest and for the latest crops, No. 2 is best; Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 are the best for main crop; No. 5 is particularly recommended; No. 1 is the best for forcing.

CULTURE.—Sow No. 2 as early as the ground can be worked; or for late crop, until latter part of July; for main crop, sow from the middle of May to first of July. Thin out early crop to five inches in row; main crop six to seven inches; the rows ten inches apart for early crop; fourteen for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between rows. Soil, light sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug.

CAULIFLOWER—CHOU-FLEUR—*Coliflor*—*Blumenfohl*.

1. Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt	per pkt \$0 25		7. Early Walcheren	per oz. \$0 75	
2. Early Dwarf Erfurt	per oz. 4 00		8. Large White French	75	
3. Thorburn's Wonderful	3 00		9. Summer Giant	4 00	
4. Early Paris (fine)	1 25		10. Large Late London	50	
5. Thorburn's Nonpareil	1 25		11. Lenormands	1 50	
6. Early London	50		12. Autumn Giant	4 00	

KINDS.—Nos. 1, 2 and 4 will be found the finest varieties for early, and No. 1 also for forcing, and No. 5 for late; No. 5 is particularly recommended for general crop. Nos. 3, 9 and 12 are new sorts and recommended as first class.

CULTURE.—Sow in light, rich soil, about the 20th of August to the middle of September, to transplant into cold frames and protect through the Winter, and transplant early in Spring, to head in June; or sow in hot-bed in February; transplant the latter part of March into another frame, and plant out early in May to head at the same time. Plant three feet by two. For Autumn, or main crop, sow in open situation in May, and transplant in July. Soil must be rich and deep, and, if dry weather, water liberally. As the flower heads appear, the large leaves should be broken down over them, to keep the sun and rain from injuring them.

CELERY—CELERI—*Apio*—*Sellerie*.

	per lb.	per oz.		per lb.	per oz.
1. Incomparable Dwarf White	\$6 00	60	4. Giant White Solid	\$4 00	40
2. Incomparable Dwarf Crimson	4 00	40	5. Dickson's Mammoth White	4 00	40
3. Sandringham Dwarf White	5 00	50	6. Dwarf Self Blanching	3 00	30
			7. Celериac, or Turnip Rooted	3 00	30

KINDS.—Nos. 2 and 4 are considered the best sorts. We recommend Nos. 1 and 2 for early, and No. 4 for main crop. No. 5 is the largest in cultivation.

CULTURE.—Sow early in Spring, in a seed-bed half an inch deep at any time after night frosts are gone, or on a slight hot-bed, if wished early,

thin out the plants, when up, to an inch apart or transplant into a second bed three inches apart. When strong plants dig trenches five feet apart and fifteen inches wide; dig each trench a moderate spade deep, put three inches of well-rotted dung all over the bottom of each trench, then pare the sides, and dig the dung and parings with an inch or two of loose mould at the bottom, incorporating all well together, and put in the plants in two rows six inches apart, and eight inches apart in rows. Give a good watering after planting, earth up as the plants make growth. For the Dwarf variety trench but half the depth. The Turnip-Rooted variety does not require trenches at all; ordinary garden culture is all that is necessary.

CHERVIL—*CERFEUIL*—*Perifollo*—*Senientlauch*.

Curled, 15 cents P oz.; \$1 25 P lb.

Tuberous, 20 cents P oz.; \$2 00 P lb.

CULTURE.—Cultivate and use like Parsley. Sow at any time in the Spring, in shallow drills, one foot apart. The Tuberous Chervil should be sown in August or September, and treated like the Carrot.

COLLARDS—*CHOU*—*Cabu*—*Blätterföhl*.

English, 20 cents per oz.; \$2 00 P lb.

Georgia Grown, 40 cents P oz.; \$4 00 P lb.

CULTURE.—Sow seeds as for Cabbage, in June, July and August, for succession. Transplant when one month old, in rows a foot apart each way, and hoe frequently.

CORN—*MAIS*—*Maiz*—*Mais*.

FOR GARDEN CULTURE.

1. Early Narragansett Sugar.....	P ear, 5 cts;	P quart, 40 cts.
2. Moore's Early Concord Sugar.....	" 5 "	" 40 "
3. Early Dwarf Sugar.....	" 5 "	" 40 "
4. Early Darling's Sugar.....	" 5 "	" 30 "
5. Crosby's Early Sugar.....	" 5 "	" 30 "
6. Early Eight-Rowed Sugar.....	" 8 "	" 30 "
7. Large Eight-Rowed Sugar.....	" 8 "	" 30 "
8. Mammoth Sugar.....	" 10 "	" 30 "
9. Stowell's Evergreen Sugar.....	" 8 "	" 30 "
10. Trimble's Sugar.....	" 5 "	" 40 "
11. Black Sugar.....	" 5 "	" 40 "
12. Early Burlington or Adams.....	" 5 "	" 30 "
13. Early Tuscarora.....	" 8 "	" 30 "
14. Japanese Striped Maize.....	" 10	
15. New Miniature.....	" 10	

KINDS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5 are best for very earliest; Nos. 1 and 3 grow but three feet high; Nos. 6 and 7 for a second early or general crop; Nos. 8 and 9 and 10 for late. No. 14 is the beautiful striped-leaved variety.

CULTURE.—Plant in hills three feet apart each way, and three or four in a hill; hoe often and draw up soil to the stems; break off side shoots. Make the ground rich with well-rotted manure.

CORN—FOR FIELD CULTURE.

1. Large Early White Flint.....	Ears, P 100,	\$4 00
2. Early Canada.....	" "	3 00
3. Early Red Glazed.....	" "	4 00
4. Eight-Rowed Yellow Flint.....	" "	4 00
5. Eastern Dent.....	" "	4 00
6. Orange Flint.....	" "	4 00
7. Pop, or Chicken Corn.....	P bushel,	2 50
8. New Joint Pop Corn.....	P 100,	5 00

KINDS.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are the earliest sorts; No. 3 is particularly recommended. Nos. 4 and 5 are fine varieties.

CORN SALAD, or FETTICUS—MACHE—*Macha*, δ *Valerianilla*—*Stechjalat*.

Large Seeded,.....	15 cents P oz.;	\$1 00 P lb.
Small Seeded,.....	15 " "	1 00 P lb.
New Striped-Leaved.....	P oz. 40 cents.	

CULTURE.—Sow during August, or early in September, in drills a quarter of an inch deep and six inches apart. If dry weather, tread in the seed lightly. Keep down weeds with hoe. Just before the first of Winter, cover thinly with clean straw or leaves. A delicious hardy salad.

CRESS—CRESSON—*Berro* δ *Mastuerzo*—*Screffe*.

	P lb. P oz.	
1. Curled, or Pep. Grass, \$0.60	10	3. Broad-Leaved Winter, P oz. 30
2. Broad-Leaved	75 10	4. True Water Cress, " 50

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 1 and 2 thickly, in shallow drills, every two or three weeks. No. 1 should be cut often and it will continue to grow; it is useful not only for salad, but for the breakfast-table and for garnishing. Sow No. 3, which is quite hardy, early in Spring, at midsummer, and also in the Autumn, in rich ground, in drills one foot apart, and thin to about four inches in the drill—this will furnish a supply from September until the following May—in hot weather it becomes too strong to be agreeable; an excellent substitute for Water Cress. Sow No. 4 on a stream of running water, or in any moist location, in which it will grow without care, except keeping, at first, weeds from interfering with it, also in frames for Winter Salads.

CUCUMBER—CONCOMBRE—*Pepino*—*Gurtenförner*.

	P lb. P oz.		P lb. P oz.
1. Early Russian,.....	\$2 00 20	5. Long Green,.....	\$1 50 20
2. Early Short Green, ..	1 00 15	6. Long Green Turkey,	3 00 30
3. Early White Spined, .	1 00 15	7. Long White Turkey,	4 00 40
4. Early Green Cluster, .	1 00 15	8. Small Gherkin (Burr)	4 00 40

KINDS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are the earliest; No. 3 is the favorite kind for table use; Nos. 1 and 3 for pickling, and 3, also for general use; very productive.

CULTURE.—In February and March, plant seed in hot-bed; or, in April, in cold frame, well covered. Plant out in rich, newly-dug ground, in hills or ridges, when night frosts are gone, and cover up with Hand or Bell Glasses. In frames, protect well at night; give air in day; avoid winds; shade from mid-day sun. Keep up heat when grown early in the year by hot dung lining as temperature of bed subsides. Stop the leading shoots continually as the fruit shows; or plant the seed in open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled and warm, in hills four feet apart. Use a shovelful of warm manure to each hill, which cover with an inch or two of earth; scatter eight or ten seeds to a hill, cover half an inch deep with fine earth, and press it down. Hoe often, and when out of danger from insects thin the plants to four in a hill.

CUCUMBER—ENGLISH VARIETIES FOR FRAMES.

	per pkt.		per pkt.
Blue Gown (New)	\$0 50	Walker's Rambler	\$0 25
Marquis of Lorne (New)	50	Telegraph	25
British Volunteer	50	Lynch's Star of the West ..	25
Invincible	50	Lancashire Lass	25
Giant of Armstadt	25	Cuthill's Black Spine	25
Lord Kenyon's Favorite	25	Eyre's Perpetual	25
Prize Fighter	25	Improved Sion House	25

DANDELION—PISSENLIT.

French Seed, 40 cents per ounce; \$4 00 per lb.

CULTURE.—The Dandelion is a hardy perennial plant, and one of the most desirable early Spring salads. Sow in May or June, in drills half an inch deep and ten inches apart; in July or August, thin out the plants to three inches apart. Keep clear of weeds during the Summer, and, in April of the ensuing Spring, the plants will be fit for the table.

EGG PLANT—MELONGENE—*Berengena*—Eierpfänze.

	per lb.	per oz.		per oz.
1. Long Purple	\$4 00	40	5. Striped,	\$0 75
2. New York Purple	7 00	60	6. White	75
3. Black Pekin (fine)	12 00	1 00	7. New Green from Thibet,	
4. Scarlet Chinese (beautiful) ..	75		per pkt	10

KINDS.—No 1 is the earliest; No. 2 is the largest, most productive, and best for main crop; No. 4 is most beautiful, and also a fine cooking variety; No. 3 is of excellent flavor, with ornamental leaves.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-beds, very early in Spring; transplant when two inches high into a second bed; if that is not done, thin to four inches apart. Do not plant out till the weather becomes perfectly settled and warm, and cover up with Hand Glass. Cool nights or wet weather will check them. Keep some back in frames for a second planting out, in case of weather changing unexpectedly. Keep plants watered for a few days, if the sun is hot when put out. When the plants have grown to about a foot in height, cut them down six inches, promoting thereby more abundant fruiting. Keep them tilled by the hoe, and draw earth up as for Cabbage.

ENDIVE—CHICOREE—*Escarola ó Endivia*—*Endivien*.

	per lb.	per oz.		per lb.	per oz.
1. Green Curled	\$2 50	25	3. Wild, or Chicory	\$0 75	10
2. White Curled	3 00	30	4. Broad-Leaved Escarolle	3 00	30

KINDS.—Nos. 1 and 2 are the best for Salad—particularly No. 1, which is also the most hardy. The roots of No. 3 are used for flavoring coffee.

CULTURE.—Sow No. 4 early in Spring; Nos. 1 to 3, from latter part of May to end of July. Sow thin and cover slightly. When up thin out to eight inches apart, and give a good watering afterwards if dry. When leaves are six or eight inches long, blanch them by gathering the leaves in the hand and tying them together near the top with yarn or bast. This must be done when quite dry or they will rot. At the approach of Winter the growing crop may be taken up carefully, with ball of earth to each plant, and placed close together in frame or cellar for use; but they must be kept dry, and have plenty of air, or they will rot.

GARLICK—*AIL*—*Ajo*—*Knoblauch*.

Sets, 40 cents per lb.

CULTURE.—Light, rich soil. Plant the sets in rows six inches apart and about two inches deep. Leave a foot between the rows, which keep hoed deeply. When the leaves turn yellow, take up the crop.

Ice Plant.

Clean Seed, per Packet, 10 cents.

CULTURE.—Sow in good garden soil as soon as ground becomes warm in Spring, in shallow drills—a desirable vegetable for boiling like Spinach, or for garnishing.

KALE—*CHOU VERT FRISE*—*Col*—*Blätterföhl*.

	per lb.	per oz.		per lb.	per oz.
1. Green Curled Scotch	\$1 50	15	4. Siberian (German Greens)	\$1 25	15
2. Brown German Curl'd	1 50	15	5. Cottagers	2 00	20
3. Buckman's Hardy Win- ter	5 00	50	6. Improved Garnishing	5 00	50
			7. Sea Kale	3 00	30

KINDS.—Nos. 1 and 2 are Borecole. No. 7 is a fine vegetable, having the appearance of white Celery, but cooked as Asparagus. No. 4 is used for early Spring Greens. No. 5 is a very tall and productive sort, highly recommended.

CULTURE.—Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 6, are cultivated and grown exactly like Cabbage. No. 4 sow in September for early Spring Greens. No. 7 sow early in Spring in a frame, transplant to another bed, six inches apart, in six weeks' time. Dig and manure highly a piece of ground, and plant out in hills three feet apart and three plants in each hill, about the end of July. Before Winter, cover these with litter or leaves. The following Spring, uncover and dig in manure. Keep then well cultivated through the Summer, and the following Autumn it will begin to produce a crop. Salt is a good manure to be given to this plant, as well as to Asparagus.

KOHLRABI, or Turnip-Rooted Cabbage—*CHOU-RAVE*—*Colinabo*.

1. Early White Vienna	per lb.	\$4 00	per oz.	40
2. Early Purple Vienna	"	5 00	"	50
3. Large White or Green	"	2 00	"	20

KINDS.—Sow No. 1 for early forcing, and also for general crop. This is a delightful vegetable, and should be grown in every garden.

CULTURE.—May be sown from April to July, and the plants afterwards treated the same as Cabbage, only that in earthing up the plants you must be careful not to cover up the globular part. Set out in drills one foot apart, and ten inches in the drill.

LEEK—POIREAU—*Puerro*—*Porro*.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. Best Large Flag, ----- | Ⓕ oz. 50 cents. | Ⓕ lb. \$5 00 |
| 2. Large Rouen, ----- | “ 40 “ | “ 4 00 |

CULTURE.—Sow very early in Spring, in drills six inches apart and one inch deep. Thin out to one inch apart. When they are about seven inches high plant them out in rows eight inches apart, and as deep as possible, so as not to cover the young centre leaves. Water thoroughly, if dry weather when planted out. Draw earth up to them as they grow. Require very rich soil. Take up and store away before Winter weather.

LETTUCE—*LAITUE*—*Lechuga*—*Salat*.

	Ⓕ lb. Ⓕ oz.		Ⓕ lb. Ⓕ oz.
1. White Forcing Head	\$3 00 30	10. Ice Drumhead	.....\$2 00 20
2. Early Curled Silesia	..2 00 20	11. All the Year Round	..6 00 60
3. Early Curled Simpson	..3 00 30	12. Large Yellow Butter	..3 00 30
	Ⓕ packet.	13. Brown Dutch	.....3 00 30
4. Commodore Nutt	.....50	14. White Cos	.....3 00 30
	Ⓕ lb. Ⓕ oz.	15. Green Cos	.....3 00 30
5. Early Tennisball or		16. Grey Cos	.....4 00 40
Boston	.....3 00 30	17. Blood Cos	.....4 00 40
6. Victoria Cabbage	.....2 50 25	18. Oak Leaved Cos	.....4 00 40
7. Speckled German	.....4 00 40	19. Hardy Green Winter	3 00 30
8. White Cabbage	.....2 50 25	20. Brown Winter Cab-	
9. Wheeler's Tom Thumb	..5 00 50	bage	.....4 00 40

KINDS.—No. 1 is the best for forcing or earliest Spring Crop. No. 3 for a succession kind. Nos. 5, 8 and 12 are fine for main Spring and Summer crops; No. 13 for Fall, and Nos. 19 and 20 for Winter. Nos. 14 and 15 are also highly recommended, but more trouble to raise.

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 1, 3 and 5 in frames, in March, and in the open ground as early as it opens, and transplant in rows eight inches apart. Sow in a month's time same varieties again as also Cos for a succession. In August, sow any of the varieties, except Nos. 19 and 20, which should be sown in September. In October, some of these may be planted in frames to head in Winter and early Spring. Always sow thin, and thin out well, or the plants will not be strong. The last Spring sowing had better be grown where sown, being thinned out to six or eight inches apart. To have Cos in good order, they must be sown in hot-bed early in the year and transplanted in a cold frame, so as to have them good plants to set out at the opening of the ground. They require tying when grown, for a few days, to blanch. Lettuce requires good ground, and moisture in abundance. Hoe carefully every week.

MARTYNIA—FOR PICKLES.

1. Craniolaria $\text{P lb. } \$4$; $\text{Poz } 40$ | 2. Proboscidea $\text{P lb. } \$4$; $\text{Poz. } 40$

KINDS.—Both are productive and fine for pickles.

CULTURE.—Plant in May, in the open ground, three feet apart in each direction, where the plants are to remain, leaving only one plant in each hill ; or the seed may be sown in hot-bed, and the seedlings afterwards transplanted.

MUSK MELON—MELON MUSCADE—*Melon Muscatel*—Santa-lupen.

	P lb.	P oz.		P lb.	P oz.
1. Fine White Japan.....	\$2 00	20	9. Mexican YellowNet-		
2. Fine Nutmeg.....	1 00	15	ted.....	\$2 00	20
3. New Valparaiso.....	2 00	20	10. Turk's Cap.....	2 00	20
4. Orange Christina... 2 00	20	20	11. Yellow Cantelope..	1 00	15
5. Pine Apple.....	1 50	15	12. Pomegranate for		
6. Green Citron.....	1 00	15	Perfume.....	4 00	40
7. Jenny Lind.....	1 50	15	13. Mango Melon, for		
8. Long Persian.....	1 50	15	Mangoes.....	2 00	20

ENGLISH VARIETIES—FOR FRAMES.

New Tom Thumb.....	50	Camberwell Beauty...	25
Scarlet Gem.....	25	Trentham Hybrid.....	25
Baley's Eclipse.....	25		

KINDS.—Nos. 1 and 7 are the earliest varieties. No. 1 is almost entirely skinless ; small, but equal in flavor to the finest in cultivation. In addition to this sort for general crop, we recommend Nos. 2, 3 and 4 ; the largest is No. 3.

CULTURE.—Plant in hills six feet apart each way, six seeds in each, and thin out to two or three plants when in a state of forwardness. It is a good plan to make a hole for each hill two feet wide, in which dig some rotten stable manure or burnt sods. Dust a little soot or wood-ashes, recently burnt, on the growing plants, when up. Draw earth up around the stems, and stop their points to make them branch when they begin to run. Lay them out evenly to cover the ground, which keep clear from weeds at all times. A light but rich soil suits them best.

WATER MELON—MELON D'EAU—*Zandia*—Wassermelonen.

	P lb.	P oz.		P lb.	P oz.
1. Sculptured Seeded			7. Goodwin's Imperial.	\$2 00	20
Japan.....	\$5 00	50	8. Strawberry ..	2 00	20
2. Russo-American...		75	9. Apple Seeded....	3 00	30
3. Early Mountain Sprout	1 25	15	10. Orange.....	3 00	30
4. Striped Gipsy.....	1 50	20	11. Apple Pie (Citron		
5. Black Spanish.....	1 25	15	Variety.....	1 50	15
6. Ice Cream (fine)....	75	10	12. Citron, for Preserves	1 50	15

KINDS.—No. 1 is a new and interesting variety, and Nos. 4 and 6 are the finest for general crop. Nos. 8, 9 and 10 are popular Southern sorts of excellent quality.

CULTURE.—Same as Musk-Melon, except that the hills should be eight feet apart each way.

MUSHROOM SPAWN—CHAMPIGNON—*Seta*—Champignonbrut.

English Spawn, 12 cents P lb. ; 10 lbs. for \$1 00.

CULTURE.—Mushroom beds are best made under cover. Any cellar or shed will do. Collect a quantity of fresh stable manure, without the long straw; turn it over daily for six or eight days to get rid of the rank heat. Dig out a foot and a half deep of the space to contain the bed. Lay some long manure at bottom, and then the prepared dung, a little at a time, evenly and well beaten down, till it is a foot and a half high; put a layer of light earth on this one inch thick; then another layer of dung, principally horse droppings, in eight or ten days, or as soon as the heat has declined to about 70°, or just to feel a little warm to the finger, insert lumps of Spawn the size of hen's eggs, ten inches apart and just even with the surface of the bed, and cover with earth an inch thick. Beat it all gently down, and immediately inclose the bed all around, and over the top, with a wall of warm dung previously well prepared, by turning over to temper and sweeten it, and, if out of doors, keep off rain by mats or thin boards.

MUSTARD—MOUTARDE—*Mostaza*—*Senf*.

White London, 40 cents p quart. | Black, 40 cents p quart.

CULTURE.—Sow thickly during April and early in May, in shallow drills, press the earth well down, and for Fall-Salad, in September; or in frames or boxes, in any out-house, during Winter. Sow very thickly.

NASTURTIUM—CAPUCINE—*Marannela*—*Nasturtium*.

Tall, 15 cts. p ounce, \$1.50 p lb. | Dwarf, 30 cents p ounce.

CULTURE.—Sow in June or July, in drills about an inch deep; the Tall kinds, near fences or poles, on which they can climb and have support. If left to trail on the ground, the fruit is apt to be injured.

OKRA—GOMBO—*Quimbombo*—*Safran*.

Improved Dwarf, p lb., 75 cents; p ounce, 10 cents.

Long Green, p lb., 75 cents; p ounce, 10 cents.

CULTURE.—Plant late in Spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out to nine inches. Hoe, and draw the earth up occasionally to the stems. They should be well manured.

ONION—OIGNON—*Cebolla*—*Zwiebeln*.

	p pkt.	p lb.	p oz.
1. The Queen (New Early White)	50		
2. Giant Rocco	\$5 00	50	
3. Early Red	2 50	25	
4. Large Red	2 00	20	
5. Yellow Dutch	2 00	20	
6. Yellow Danvers	2 00	20	
7. White Portugal	3 00	30	
8. Globe Madeira	4 00	40	
9. Flat Madeira		\$4 00	40
10. Welsh, (for Salad)		3 00	30
11. Red Top Onions		5 00	25
12. Potato Onions		4 50	20
13. Yellow Onion Sets		6 00	30
14. White Onion Sets		8 00	40
15. Shallots		5 00	25

SHALLOT SEED, 25 cents p ounce.

KINDS.—Nos. 1 and 3 are the earliest; Nos 4, 5, 6 and 7 are the best for main crop; No. 7 is also best for pickling, but should be sown very thick for this purpose. No. 10 for early Spring Salad.

CULTURE.—Rich soil, deeply dug, and then lightly rolled. Sow Nos. 1 to 5 moderately thick, in drills one inch deep and twelve inches apart, as soon as the ground is open in the Spring; thin to three inches apart. Keep down weeds, but avoid covering the bulbs. No. 8 should be sown last of August or early in September, and will produce new leaves for salad early in Spring. Onion Sets and Tops are placed on the surface, in shallow twelve inch drills, about four inches apart, but not covered. No. 10 plant in Spring or Fall, as they will survive the Winter if slightly covered with dung.

ORACH, or French Spinach.

Red	⧄ lb., \$1 50	⧄ oz. 15
White	" 1 50	" 15

CULTURE.—Sow early in Spring, and cultivate and use like Spinach.

PARSLEY—PERSIL—*Perijil*—*Peterjilie*.

1. Extra Curled	⧄ lb. \$1 25	⧄ oz. 15
2. Plain	" 75	" 10
3. Hamburg or Rooted	" 1 50	" 15

KINDS.—No. 1 is the best. No. 3 the root only is used.

CULTURE.—Soak the seeds a few hours in lukewarm water, and sow early in Spring, the drills an inch deep and one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches apart. To preserve in Winter, transplant some, and set them in a light cellar. No. 3 should be thinned out while young, and managed the same as Carrots or Parsnips.

PARSNIP—PANAIS—*Chirivia*—*Pajitmate*.

1. SUTTON'S STUDENT	⧄ lb. \$1 00	⧄ oz. 15
2. Guernsey, or Cup	" 75	" 10
3. Early Round	" 1 00	" 15
4. Long White	" 75	" 10

KINDS.—Nos. 1 and 2 are the best kinds. No. 3 is early, but small size.

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as ground opens in Spring, in drills one inch deep and fifteen inches apart. When plants are two or three inches high, thin out to seven inches in a row. Hoe often. Soil should be deep and rich.

PEAS—POIS—*Chicaros* & *Guisantes*—*Erbiçu*.

	EXTRA EARLY.	Height.	⧄ bus.	⧄ qt.
*1. Alpha, (<i>Extra Early Wrinkled, and best of all</i>)..	3	feet	\$14 00	\$ 75
2. Emerald Gem	3	"		1 50
3. Carters's "First Crop"	2½	"	8 00	40
4. Daniel O'Rourke (improved)	2½	"	7 00	40
5. Kentish Invicta	2½	"		80
	EARLY.			
*6. McLean's Advancer, (fine)	2½	"	8 00	40
7. Laxton's Prolific Long Pod	4	"	10 00	50
*8. McLean's Best of All Peas	3	"		1 50
*9. McLean's Wonderful	3	"		75
10. Rising Sun	3	"	10 00	50
*11. Laxton's Supreme (<i>very fine</i>)	3½	"	10 00	50
*12. McLean's Epicurean	2½	"		75

Peas, (<i>Continued.</i>)	GENERAL CROP.	Height.	per bus.	per qt.
13 Laxton's Conquest.....		4 feet.		\$1 09
14 Laxton's Evergreen.....		4 "		1 00
*15 Champion of England.....		5 "	6 00	30
16 Blue Imperial (fine).....		2½ "	5 50	30
17 Blue Scimitar.....		3 "		40
18 Dwarf Sugar (edible pods).....		2 "	10 00	50
19 Tall Sugar (edible pods).....		5 "	16 00	75
*20 New Wrinkled Sugar (edible pods, fine).....		2½ "	12 00	60
*21 Hair's Dwarf Green Marrow (<i>fine</i>).....		2½ "	9 00	50
22 Harrison's Glory (fine).....		3 "	8 00	40
*23 Napoleon (fine).....		3 "	8 00	40
*24 Eugenie (fine).....		3 "	7 00	40

LATE CROP.

*25 Imperial Wonder.....	4 "			75
*26 Yorkshire Hero.....	3 "	12 00		60
*27 Veitch's Perfection.....	3 "	12 00		60
*28 McLean's Premier.....	3 "			75
29 Hundred-Fold.....	4 "	10 00		50
30 White Marrowfat.....	5 "	4 00		20
31 Black Eyed Marrowfat.....	3 "	3 00		20
32 Tall Matchless (fine).....	5 "			50
*33 British Queen.....	6 "	10 00		50
*34 Epp's Lord Raglan (fine).....	3 "	12 00		60

DWARF VARIETIES—WITHOUT BRUSH.

35 McLean's Blue Peter.....	8 inches.			1 50
*36 McLean's Little Gem (fine) <i>extra early</i>	1 foot.	14 00		60
37 Tom Thumb, <i>extra early</i>	9 inches.	10 00		50
38 Bishop's Dwarf, <i>early</i>	1 foot.	6 00		30
39 Bishop's Long Pod, <i>early</i>	1½ "	6 00		30
40 McLean's Princess Royal.....	1½ "	6 00		30
41 Queen of Dwarfs.....	1½ "	7 00		40
42 Blue Eclipse.....	1½ "			50

See also List of Novelties for Mr. Laxton's fine new Peas for 1873.

*Those marked * are Wrinkled Marrows, and should be planted thicker than the round Peas, as they are more liable to rot—they are the finest flavored of all the Peas.*

KINDS.—We recommend, for the first crop, Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 36; for second crop, Nos. 6, 7 and 11; for general crop, Nos. 15, 22, 23 and 24; for late crop, Nos. 27, 29, and 33. For small gardens, Nos. 36, 37 and 41. No. 36 is one of the finest in cultivation.

CULTURE.—Light, dry soil, not over rich, suits the Pea. Plant as early as the ground can be worked, and again every two weeks, for succession throughout the season. Plant in single or double rows, from four to six feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the row, and six inches deep. In Summer, plant eight or ten inches deep. Hoe often. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching in.

PEPPER—PIMENT—Pimiento—Pfeffer.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
1. Red Cherry	\$4 00	40	5. Large Squash	\$4 00	40
2. Red Chili	4 00	40	6. Long Cayenne (Red)	4 00	40
3. Sweet Spanish (for Salad)	5 00	50	7. Long Cayenne (Yellow)	4 00	40
4. Sweet Mountain (for Mangoes)	5 00	50	8. Large Bell	4 00	40

KINDS.—No. 2 is the very small sort, used for Pepper Sauce; the others are best for main crop.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-beds in March, or in open ground in a seed-bed in middle of Spring, in light, warm ground. When three inches high, transplant to eighteen inches apart each way, and cover with Hand Glass. Hoe frequently.

POTATO—POMME DE TERRE—Patata—Kartoffel.

The prices may vary as the season advances.

	bushel.	barrel.
1. King of the Early, or Brezee's No. 4	\$2 50	\$5 50
2. Early Rose, <i>Blush skin and white flesh</i>	2 00	4 50
3. Early Goodrich, <i>White skin and flesh</i>	2 00	4 50
4. Early Sovereign, <i>Mealy when size of Walnuts</i>	3 00	7 50
5. Climax, <i>White skin and flesh</i>	2 00	4 50
6. Prolific, or Brezee's No. 2, <i>White flesh</i>	2 00	4 50
7. Willard, <i>Red skin and white flesh</i>	2 00	4 50
8. Peerless, or Brezee's No. 6, <i>White skin and flesh</i>	2 00	4 50
9. Excelsior, <i>White skin and white flesh</i>	2 00	4 50
10. THORBURN'S LATE ROSE; of all Winter sorts in cultivation <i>Thorburn's Late Rose stands unrivalled.</i> <i>We recommend it as the VERY BEST and the</i> <i>most productive variety</i>	2 50	5 50

KINDS.—Nos. 1, 2, and 4 are the earliest sorts; No. 2 is the most productive; Nos. 5, 7 and 8 are recommended for general crop; don't fail to order No. 10 for late crop.

CULTURE.—To grow healthy Potatoes and free from rot, it is necessary to plant them very early in the season, in good, rich soil, that has been liberally manured the previous year. When the plants make their appearance above ground, apply to each hill a double-handful each of wood-ashes and plaster, mixed; if kept free from weeds, a large crop will be the result. To have Potatoes VERY EARLY, the seed must be *sprouted*, i. e., it must have made an advancement in growth of at least an inch. This sprout should be strong and well developed, its thickness about that of the stem of a common tobacco pipe, and its top crowned with green buds just bursting into leaf; at the bottom of the sprout are emitted, or in the course of emission, small, thread-like roots, which, as soon as planted, take possession of the soil. Here is the great secret of obtaining *early* Potatoes.

To acquire this stage of advancement, many expedients are resorted to. It is the natural habit to sprout early; indeed oftentimes there is a difficult in

retarding this movement, for if the sprout is too long, it runs great risk of being knocked off in course of setting. The mode generally adopted is, in January and February, place them in baskets, not over a peck in each, in a room that is *light and warm*.

PUMPKIN—CITROUILLE—*Calabaza*—Große Kürbis.

	℥ lb. ℥ oz.		℥ lb. ℥ oz.
1. Large Cheese.....	\$0 60 10	3. Improved Mammoth.	\$5 00 50
2. Cushaw	1 00 10	4. Connecticut Field	℥ qt. 25

KINDS—No. 1 is the best for family use : No. 3 is very large, some specimens weighing over 200 pounds ; No. 4 for stock.

CULTURE.—May be planted middle of Spring, amongst the Indian Corn, or in the field or garden, in hills eight or ten feet apart each way, four seeds in a hill. In other respects, are cultivated in the same manner as Melons and Cucumbers ; but avoid planting them anywhere near other vines.

RADISH—RADIS ET RAVE—*Rabanos and Rabanitos*—

Radies und Rettig.

	℥ lb. ℥ oz.		℥ lb. ℥ oz.
1. French Breakfast..	\$1 00 10	11. Long White Naples.	\$1 00 10
2. Early Frame.....	75 10	12. WHITE SUMMER TURNIP..	1 00 10
3. Early Scarlet Turnip	75 10	13. Yellow do. ..	1 00 10
4. do. White do.	1 00 10	14. Purple do. ..	1 00 10
5. do. Yellow do.	1 00 10	15. Grey do.	1 50 15
6. ScarletOlive-Shaped	75 10	16. Black Spanish....	1 25 15
7. White do.	1 00 10	17. White Spanish....	1 25 15
8. Long Scarlet Short		18. SCARLET CHINESE WINTER.	2 00 20
Top.....	75 10	19. White do.	3 00 30
9. Long Salmon.....	75 10	20. Raphanus caudatus,	
10. Long Purple.....	1 00 10	or edible pod Radish.....	℥ pkt. 10

KINDS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 8 are best for early sowing ; Nos. 3, 6 and 8 for succession ; Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 15 are best for Summer Sowing ; Nos. 16, 17, 18 and 19 for Winter use ; No. 18 is the best sort—keeps like a Turnip.

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. from 1 to 8 as early in Spring as ground can be worked, and every two weeks till the 15th of June, from which time sow Nos. 11 to 15, till first of September. Nos. from 16 to 19 should be sown from first of August to the first of September. A light, rich soil suits best.

RHUBARB—RHUBERBE—*Ruibarbo*—Rhabarber.

Linnaeus, 25 cts. ℥ oz. ; \$2 ℥ lb. | Roots, 25 cts. each ; \$2 50 ℥ doz

KINDS.—We have found the above sort so much superior to all other in quality, size and earliness, that we have cultivated only this one sort.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills an inch deep ; thin out to six inches apart ; in the Fall trench a piece of ground, and manure it well : then transplant the young plants into it, three feet apart each way ; cover with leaves or litter the first Winter, and a dressing of coarse manure should be given every Fall.

ROQUETTE.

30 cents p ounce.

CULTURE.—Sow in early Spring, in rows, and thin out to eight or ten inches.

SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster—**SALSIFIS**—*Ostion Vegetal*—*Saferwurzel*.

Long White, p lb., \$1 50; p oz., 20 cents.

CULTURE.—Sow as early as the ground can be worked in the Spring, in drills twelve inches apart, one inch deep, and thin out to six inches in a row. Keep them clear from weeds. Cultivate the same as for Carrots and Parsnips.

SAVOY.

New Tom Thumb Savoy, *very fine*..... p oz., 50 cents.
Feather Stem, *a delicious vegetable*..... “ 40 “
Dalmeny Sprouts, Hybrid of Savoy and Brussels Sprouts..... “ 40 “

CULTURE.—Same as for Brussels Sprouts.

SCOLIME.

A new vegetable from Spain. The root resembles a small Parsnip, and will keep through the Winter like a Turnip. It is cultivated precisely like the Carrot, and boiled like Salsify..... 50 cents p oz., \$5 00 p lb.

SCORZONERA—**SCORZONERE**—*Escorconera*—*Scorzionerwurzel*.

20 cents p ounce; \$2 00 p pound.

CULTURE.—Cultivate precisely in the same manner as Salsify.

SKIRRET—**CHERVIS**—*Saferwurzel*.

30 cents p ounce.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills half an inch deep and a foot apart; thin out to eight inches in a row; keep down the weeds. Take up the roots before Winter, and store in sand or earth.

SORREL—**OSSEILLE**—*Acedera*—*Sauerampfer*.

Garden, 15 cents p ounce; \$1 00 p lb.

CULTURE.—Sow in Spring, in drills six or eight inches apart.

SPINACH—**EPINARDS**—*Espinaca*—*Spinat*.

	p lb.	p oz.		p lb.	p oz.
1. Flander.....	\$0 50	10	4. Yellow Sorrel Leaved	\$0 60	10
2. Round-Leaved.....	50	10	5. Prickly.....	50	10
3. New Zealand (Summer)	1 50	15	6. Lettuce-Leaved.....	60	10

KINDS.—Nos. 1 and 2 are the best for early Spring sowing; No. 2 also for Fall and Winter, in this latitude; No. 5 is the most hardy.

CULTURE.—Rich soil. Sow a half inch deep, and a foot between the rows. Thin out to eight inches. Sow as soon as frost is out of the ground, and hoe frequently to prevent the plants running to seed. For Winter crop sow end of August and in September. Lay straw between the rows at approach of Winter, and very thinly over the leaves.

SPROUTS.

1. Spring, or Rape, P quart, 40 cents.
2. Winter, or Siberian Kale, P lb., \$1 50; P oz., 15 cts.

CULTURE.—Sow No. 1 very early in Spring, and No. 2 in September.

SQUASH—GIRAUMON—Calabaza—Küchenfürbiß.

	P lb.	P oz.		P lb.	P oz.
1. Early Golden Bush	\$1 00	10	8. Hubbard (fine)	2 00	20
2. Early Green Striped Bush	1 00	10	9. Winter Crook-Neck	1 00	10
3. Early White Scallop Bush	1 00	10	10. Turban	3 00	30
4. Summer Crook Neck	1 00	10	11. Mammoth Chili, some		
5. Yokohama	3 00	30	weighing over 200 lbs	5 00	50
6. Lima Cocoa-Nut	2 00	20	12. English Vegetable Mar-		
7. Boston Marrow (fine)	1 50	15	row	4 00	40

KINDS.—Nos. from 1 to 4 are the best sorts for early Summer use; Nos. from 5 to 10 are the best for late and Winter use; Nos. 5, 7 and 8 are particularly recommended.

CULTURE.—Plant in hills, in the same manner, and at the same time as Cucumbers and Melons; the Bush three or four feet apart, and the running kind from six to nine.

TOBACCO SEED.

	P lb.	P oz.		P lb.	P oz.
Imported Havana	\$8 00	75	Ruffled-Leaved Virginia	\$5 00	40
Connecticut Seed Leaf	4 00	40	James River Virginia	5 00	40
Maryland	4 00	40	Missouri	4 00	40
Florida	4 00	40	Kentucky	4 00	40
Ohio	4 00	40			

TOMATO—TOMATE—Tomates—Siebesäpfel.

	P lb.	P oz.		P lb.	P oz.
1. The Trophy (select- ed)	\$10 00	75	10. Key's Prolific	\$3 00	30
2. Early Red	3 00	30	11. Cedar Hill	3 00	30
3. Large Red Smooth	3 00	30	12. Yellow Plum	4 00	40
4. General Grant	3 00	30	13. Large Yellow	4 00	40
5. Valencia Cluster	4 00	40	14. Red Cherry	4 00	40
6. Lester's Perfected	3 00	30	15. Yellow Cherry	4 00	40
7. Fejee Island	3 00	30	16. Pear Shaped	4 00	40
8. Cook's Favorite (fine)	3 00	30	17. Red Currant (very small)	5 00	50
9. Tilden	3 00	30	18. Tomate de Lave	P pkt.	10
			19. Strawberry	P lb.	4 00 40

KINDS.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are the earliest; Nos. 3, 6, 7, 8 and 9 best for main crop; Nos. 12, 14, 15, 17 and 19 for pickles and preserves; Nos. 1 and 6 are very solid. No. 18 is the French upright variety; entirely distinct in its habit and growth. No. 19 is the Winter Cherry, sometimes called Strawberry Tomato; it is excellent for preserves.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-bed in March, and transplant into the open ground when weather becomes warm and settled, or sow in open ground in May, and transplant when plants are six inches high, four feet distant from each other. Soil should be made rich and light.

TURNIP—NAVET—Nabo—Rüben.

	£ lb. ½ oz.		£ lb. ½ oz.
1. Early Dutch	\$1 00 10	12. Yellow Stone	\$1 00 10
2. German Teltow	1 50 20	13. Yellow Aberdeen	75 10
3. Cow Horn	1 00 10	14. Robson's Golden Ball	1 00 10
4. Red Top Strap-Leaf	75 10	15. Yellow Finland	4 00 40
5. White Norfolk	75 10	16. Dale's Hybrid	75 10
6. White Strap-Leaf Flat	1 00 10	17. Improved Yellow Swe-	
7. White Flat or Globe	75 10	dish, or Ruta Baga	75 10
8. White French	1 00 10	18. Cobson's Ruta Baga	75 10
9. Green Globe	75 10	19. White Ruta Baga	75 10
10. Long White Tankard	75 10	20. Laing's Ruta Baga	75 10
11. Yellow French (fine)	75 10	21. Skirving's Ruta Baga	75 10

KINDS—Nos. 1, 4 and 6 are the best for Spring sowing ; Nos. 3, 4, 6, 8, 11 and 14 for Fall and Winter.

CULTURE.—For Early Turnips, sow as soon as ground opens in Spring. Nos. 8, 17, 20 and 21 should be sown from any time in July to first of August ; but the other kinds, for Winter use, may be sown from middle of July to end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the Ruta Baga) by cultivating them in drills twelve inches apart, and thinned to six inches in the drill.

VARIOUS KINDS OF VEGETABLES USED FOR PICKLES.

Directions for Culture of each will be found under the proper head.

Refugee Beans	£ bus.	\$7 00	£ qt.	\$0 40
Blood Turnip Beet	£ lb.	0 75	£ oz.	10
Brussels Sprouts	"	2 50	"	25
Red Dutch Cabbage	"	3 00	"	30
Early Paris Cauliflower	"	15 00	"	1 25
White Spined Cucumber	"	1 00	"	15
Gherkin	"	4 00	"	40
Martynia	"	4 00	"	40
Mango Melon	"	2 00	"	20
Scarlet Gem Melon			£ pkt.	25
Tall Nasturtium	£ lb.	1 50	£ oz.	15
White Portugal Onion	"	3 00	"	30
Sweet Mountain Pepper	"	5 00	"	50
Chili do.	"	4 00	"	40
Strawberry Tomato	"	4 00	"	40
Red Cherry do.	"	4 00	"	40
Yellow do. do.	"	4 00	"	40

VARIOUS KINDS OF VEGETABLES USED FOR SALADS.

Burnet	£ oz.	20	Lettuce	£ lb.	3 00	£ oz.	30
Borage	£ lb.	1 50	"	"		£ qt.	40
Celery	"	4 00	"	"			
Corn Salad	"	1 00	"	"			
Cress	"	60	"	"	5 00	£ oz.	50
Dandelion	"	4 00	"	"	3 00	"	30
Endive	"	2 50	"	"	1 00	"	15
			Sorrel	"			

POT, SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERB SEEDS.

<i>Dill</i>	<i>Anethum graveolens</i>	℥ oz. \$0 15
<i>Sweet Fennell</i>	“ <i>feniculum</i> ,.....	“ 15
<i>Garden Angelica</i>	<i>Archangelica officinalis</i>	“ 15
<i>Arnica</i>	<i>Arnica montana</i>	“ 3 00
<i>Wormwood</i>	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>	“ 50
<i>Belladonna</i>	<i>Atropa Belladonna</i>	“ 75
<i>Borage</i>	<i>Borago officinalis</i>	“ 20
<i>Pot Marigold</i>	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	“ 40
<i>Saffron</i>	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	“ 15
<i>Hemlock</i>	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	“ 50
<i>Carraway</i>	<i>Carum Carui</i>	“ 15
<i>Coriander</i>	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	“ 15
<i>Purple Foxglove</i>	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	“ 50
<i>Boneset</i>	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	“ 1 00
<i>Liquorice</i>	<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i>	“ 1 00
<i>Pennyroyal</i>	<i>Hedeoma pulegioides</i>	“ 75
<i>Herbane</i>	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	“ 60
<i>Elecampane</i>	<i>Inula helenium</i>	“ 60
<i>Hyssop</i>	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>	“ 40
<i>Lavender</i>	<i>Lavendula vera</i>	“ 40
<i>Dandelion</i>	<i>Leontodon taraxacum</i>	“ 40
<i>Horehound</i>	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	“ 60
<i>Balm</i>	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	“ 50
<i>Catnip</i>	<i>Nepeta cataria</i>	“ 75
<i>Sweet Basil</i>	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	“ 40
<i>Dwarf or Bush'd Basil</i>	“ <i>minimum</i>	“ 50
<i>Sweet Marjoram</i>	<i>Origanum marjorana</i>	“ 40
<i>Pot Marjoram</i>	“ <i>onites</i>	“ 75
<i>Rosemary</i>	<i>Rosamarinus officinalis</i>	“ 50
<i>Dyer's Madder</i>	<i>Rubia tinctoria</i> ℥ lb. \$1.....	“ 10
<i>Rue</i>	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>	“ 40
<i>Red Sage</i>	<i>Salvia hominum</i>	“ 30
<i>Common Sage</i>	“ <i>officinalis</i>	“ 30
<i>Summer Savory</i>	<i>Satureja hortensis</i>	“ 30
<i>Winter Savory</i>	<i>Satureja montana</i>	“ 40
<i>Bene</i>	<i>Sesamum orientale</i> ℥ lb. \$1.50.....	“ 20
<i>Tansy</i>	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	“ 3 00
<i>Thyme</i>	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	“ 40
<i>Broad-Leaved English Thyme</i>.....	.....	“ 50
<i>Anise</i>	<i>Pimpinella Trajium</i>	“ 15
<i>Penugreek</i>	<i>Trigonella Fœnumgræcum</i>	“ 10

FRUIT SEEDS.

<i>Pear Seed</i> ℥ lb. \$3..... ℥ oz. \$0 30	<i>Mixed Strawberry</i> ℥ oz. \$1 50
<i>Apple Seed</i> ℥ bus. \$9..... ℥ qt. 50	<i>Red Alpine Strawberry</i> “ 1 50
<i>Quince Seed</i> ℥ lb. \$3..... ℥ oz. 30	<i>Straw'y Seed 10 varieties</i> “ 2 00
<i>Currant, White Cherry</i> “ 50	<i>Black Mazzard Cherry Pits</i> ℥ qt. 40
“ <i>Red Dutch</i> “ 40	<i>Mahaleb Cherry Pits</i> “ 50
“ <i>White Dutch</i> “ 50	<i>Apricot Pits</i> “ 75
“ <i>Versailles</i> “ 50	<i>Nectarine Pits</i> ℥ lb. 1 00
<i>Raspberry Seed</i> “ 75	<i>Plum Pits</i> ℥ qt. 50
<i>Gooseberry Seed</i> “ 1 00	<i>Peach Pits</i> ℥ bus. \$1 50..... “ 10

FOR HEDGES.


<i>Osage Orange</i>	<i>Maclura aurantiaca</i>	℥ lb. \$0 75
<i>Hawthorn</i>	<i>Crataegus oxycantha</i>	“ 1 00
<i>Honey Locust, or Three-thorned Acacia</i>	<i>Gleditschia triacanthos</i>	“ 75
<i>Buckthorn</i>	<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>	“ 1 00
<i>Yellow Locust</i>	<i>Robinia pseudo-acacia</i>	“ 75
<i>Privet, Japan</i>	<i>Ligustrum Japonicum</i>	“ 3 00
<i>Sheep Berry</i>	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	“ 1 50
<i>American Arbor Vita</i>	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	“ 5 00
<i>Berberry, (clean seed)</i>	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	“ 2 00

Novelties and other Vegetables of Merit.

ASPARAGUS , Conover's Colossal, continues to give the best satisfaction and cannot be too highly recommended, Roots, \$1 50		per 100 ;	
\$10	per 1000 ; seed	per lb. \$1 25 ;	per oz. ----- \$0 20
BEANS , French Asparagus, we again call the attention of our friends to this invaluable Pole Bean, -----		per qt.	0 60
CABBAGE , Cocoonut, small and very early, fine flavored variety, -----		per pkt.	0 25
CAULIFLOWER , Early and Autumn Giant Naples, two new and highly recommended varieties of this Cream of vegetables, -----		per oz. \$4 ;	
per pkt. -----			0 25
CUCUMBER , "Soola Qua," We again call your attention to this remarkable species of chinese production, growing about five feet long and from 3 to 4 inches in diameter, -----		per seed	0 15
KALE , Buckman's Hardy Winter, a new, distinct, beautiful and very hardy green sort, -----		per oz.	0 50
LETTUCE , All the Year Round, quite hardy and suitable for sowing throughout the season, -----		per oz.	0 60
LETTUCE , "Commodore Nutt," the earliest and smallest in cultivation, distinct from Tom Thumb, extra fine quality, -----		per pkt.	0 50
MELON , Sculptured Seeded Japan Water, a new variety from Japan with cream flesh, very remarkable seed -----		per oz.	0 50
MELON , Russian American Water, a new red fleshed, very large variety, -----		per oz.	0 75
ONION , "The Queen," a new white silver skin, remarkable for earliness and fine keeping qualities, -----		per pkt.	0 50
PEAS , Emerald Gem, an entirely new and interesting extra early sort with large well-filled pods, which, with its haulm, are of a peculiar glossy emerald green color, height about 3 feet, fine quality, -----		per qt.	1 50
PEAS , LAXTON'S "William the First," very early and of exquisite flavor, about 3 feet high, -----		per half pint.	1 25
"	"	"Superlative," a second early sort with monstrous pods, height about 7 feet, -----	per half pint. 2 00
"	"	"Popular," a new blue wrinkled sort of the quality of Champion of England, but a better cropper, height, 4 feet, -----	per half pint. 0 60
"	"	"Omega," a very remarkably fine and prolific late variety, 2½ feet high, -----	per half pint. 1 25
"	"	"Conquest," quite new and distinct variety of a peculiar green color, -----	per quart. 1 00
"	"	"Evergreen," quite new, distinct and fine flavored, productive sort, -----	per quart. 1 00
"	McLean's Blue Peter, the most productive of all the very dwarf sorts, growing but 6 inches high, -----		per quart. 1 50
POTATOES , Thorburn's Late Rose, in consequence of the great reputation of this justly celebrated sort, many other kinds are offered under the name of "Late Rose," -----		per bush. \$2 50 ;	per barrel. 5 50
SAVOY , Tom Thumb, the smallest in cultivation with wonderfully firm and compact little hearts of delicate flavor, -----		per oz.	0 50
TOMATO , New Mammoth Cluster, very handsome, extra size, bright red and very productive sort, -----		per pkt.	0 25
"	"The Trophy," this variety is better than ever before, and we confidently recommend it as the finest sort in cultivation, -----		per oz. 75

Tree and Shrub Seeds.

For description and many other Kinds, see our Tree and Shrub Seed Catalogue.

 Sold in quantities of not less than one ounce.

Abies, Alba, <i>White Spruce</i>	℥ lb.	\$5 00	℥ oz.	50
“ Canadensis, or <i>Hemlock Spruce</i> (clean seed).....	“	6 00	“	60
“ excelsa, or <i>Norway Spruce</i>	“	1 00	“	20
“ Fraseri, or <i>Double Spruce</i>	“	6 00	“	60
“ pectinata, or <i>European Silver Fir</i>	“	1 25	“	25
“ Nordmanniana, or <i>Nordman's Spruce</i>	“	9 00	“	75
Acer platanoides, or <i>Norway Maple</i>	“	1 50	“	25
“ negundo, or <i>Ash-Leaved Maple</i>	“	2 50	“	30
Ampelopsis quinquefolia, or <i>Virginia Creeper</i>	“	5 00	“	50
Berberis vulgaris, or <i>Common Berberry</i>	“	1 50	“	20
Betula populifolia, or <i>Poplar-Leaved Birch</i>	“	3 00	“	30
“ alba, or <i>White Birch</i>	“	2 00	“	25
Buxus, sempervirens, or <i>Evergreen Box</i>	“	6 00	“	60
Cornus Florida, <i>Dogwood</i>	“	1 50	“	20
Cupressus sempervirens, or <i>Common Cypress</i>	“	3 00	“	30
“ disticha, or <i>Diciduous Cypress</i>	“	1 00	“	25
“ horizontalis, or <i>horizontal</i>	“	4 00	“	40
Diospyrus Virginiana, or <i>Persimmon</i>	“	3 00	“	30
EUCALYPTUS. <i>The Gum Tree of Australia. 7 varieties</i> <i>of this valuable Tree</i>				
Fraxinus alba, or <i>White Ash</i>	℥ lb.	1 50	℥ oz.	25
“ acuminata, or <i>Yellow Ash</i>	“	1 50	“	25
Ginkgo biloba, or <i>Salisburya</i>	℥ doz.	nuts	60	
Gleditschia, triacanthos, or <i>Honey Locust</i>	℥ lb.	75	℥ oz.	10
Gymnocladus Canadensis, or <i>Kentucky Coffee Tree</i>	“	3 00	“	30
Juniperus Virginiana, <i>Red Cedar</i>	“	50	“	10
Koelreuteria paniculata.....	“	4 00	“	40
Larix Europea, or <i>European Larch</i>	“	2 00	“	25
Laurus benzoin, <i>Spice Wood</i>	“	2 00	“	20
Maclura aurantiaca, <i>Osage Orange</i> , ℥ bus. 33 lbs. \$14.....	“	75		
Melia azedarach, <i>Pride of China</i>	“	3 00	“	30
Mimosa-Julibrissin.....	“	5 00	“	50
Morus alba, or <i>White Mulberry</i>	“	3 00	“	30
Paulownia Imperialis, or <i>Paulownia</i>	“	5 00	“	50
Pinus maritima, or <i>Sea-Side Pine</i>	“	1 25	“	15
“ laricio, or <i>Corsican Pine</i>	“	4 00	“	40
“ nigra Austriaca, or <i>Black Austrian Pine</i>	“	3 00	“	30
“ rigida, or <i>Pitch Pine</i>	“	6 00	“	60
“ Pinea, or <i>Stone Pine</i>	“	1 50	“	25
“ cembro, or <i>Cembran Pine</i>	“	1 50	“	20
“ montana, or <i>Mountain Pine</i>	“	4 00	“	40
“ strobus, or <i>Weymouth Pine</i>	“	4 00	“	40
“ sylvestris, or <i>Scotch Fir</i>	“	2 50	“	25
Prinos verticellatus, or <i>Winter Berry</i>	“	5 00	“	50
Rhamnus catharticus, or <i>Buckthorn</i>	“	1 00	“	15
Robinia pseudoacacia, or <i>Yellow Locust</i>	“	75	“	10
Taxus baccata, or <i>English Yew</i>	“	4 00	“	40
Thuja occidentalis, or <i>American Arbor Vitæ</i> (clean seed).....	“	5 00	“	50
“ orientalis, or <i>Chinese do</i>	“	4 00	“	40
Ulmus Americana, or <i>American Elm</i>	“	3 00	“	30
Viburnum prunifolium, or <i>Sheep Berry</i>	“	2 00	“	20
Zanthoxylum Americanum, or <i>Prickly Ash</i>	“	5 00	“	50

GRASS SEEDS.

The best means of improving Meadows, Pastures and Lawns, is to sow a sufficient variety of Grass Seeds, and we trust our numerous customers will give some of the kinds a trial in connection with Timothy, which, by many, is believed to be about the only Grass to be sown.

Agrostis stolonifera, (*Florin*.) or *Creeping Bent Grass*—is chiefly valuable as a mixture with other pasture grasses, as it will thrive in moderately moist land, over which water does not stagnate: we find it also one of the best sorts for croquet grounds, small dooryards or grass plots.

♢ qt. 25 cents, ♢ bus. \$4 00

Agrostis vulgaris, or *Red Top Grass*—a valuable native permanent grass as a mixture in either meadows, pastures or lawns, growing in almost any soil, moist or dry, and standing well our hot climate.

♢ 50-lb. sack, \$7 00, ♢ bus. \$2 25

Aira cæspitosa, or *Hussock Grass*—a coarse grass preferring stiff and marshy bottoms—thrives well in moist and shady woodlands; in England, door-mats are formed of it by the rural cottagers. ♢ lb. 45 cents.

Aira flexuosa, or *Wood Hair Grass*—delights on high and rocky hills; is of little agricultural value except for sheep pastures. ♢ lb. 45 cents.

Ammophila arenaria, or *Reed Grass*—valuable on the sandy sea-shore, canal banks, &c.,—it serves with its tough, wide-spreading and thickly matting roots, to form natural and permanent embankments; is of no other agricultural value. ♢ lb. 75 cents.

Anthoxanthum odoratum, or *Sweet Vernal Grass*—for a mixture with pasture grasses it is valuable on account of its early vernal growth, and also continuing to throw up root foliage until late in the Autumn; for meadows its chief merits are its fragrant odour, which the leaves emit when partially dried, thus sweetening hay—it is a vegetable condiment rather than as a grass of much nutritive value.

♢ lb. 50 cents

Alopecurus pratensis, or *Meadow Foxtail*—one of the very best grasses for permanent pasture, and thrives to perfection on lands of an intermediate quality as to moisture and dryness; it also stands the high Summer heats without burning. ♢ lb. 60 cents.

Avena elatior, or *Tall Meadow Oat Grass*—is most valuable for pastures on account of its early and luxuriant growth; it produces an abundant supply of foliage which is relished by cattle early and late.

♢ bus. \$3 50.

Avena flavescens, or *Yellow Oat Grass*—this will not thrive well when sown alone, but sown with other varieties, such as Crested Dogtail, Sweet Vernal, &c.,—it becomes desirable for dry meadows and pastures. ♢ bus. \$5 00.

Bromus Schræderi, or *Rescue Grass*—thrives in any soil, but prefers that which is wet or moist—in England four or five green crops are cut in a year; every time it is cut another crop shoots from the roots; all kinds of stock eat it freely. ♢ lb. 60 cents.

Cynosurus cristatus, or *Crested Dogtail*—a valuable grass for sheep pastures on dry, hard soil and hills. It also belongs to the family of Lawn Grasses. ♢ lb. 60 cents.

THORBURN'S CATALOGUE OF SEEDS.

- Dactylis glomerata**, or *Orchard Grass*—is less exhausting to the soil than Timothy, and will endure considerable shade; it blossoms about the same time as red clover, making it on that account a desirable mixture with that plant; it is exceedingly palatable to stock of all kinds, and its power of enduring the cropping of cattle commend it as one of the very best pasture grasses..... Ⓐ bus. \$3 00
- Elymus arenarius**, or *Lyme Grass*—a coarse creeping grass, of no value for food, but of great economical importance, as it assists in holding together the loose sands on the sea-shore; it is also valuable in preserving embankments..... Ⓐ lb. 50 cents.
- Festuca duriuscula**, or *Hard Fescue*—not very productive, but it is of a very fine quality, and thriving well in dry situations where many other grasses would fail, thus making it a desirable pasture variety. Ⓐ lb. 30 cents.
- Festuca loliacea**, or *Spiked Fescue*—possesses all the valuable properties of Rye Grass, and its produce is said to be larger; thrives best in low meadows and pastures—it springs very early in the season. Ⓐ lb. 60 cents.
- Festuca ovina**, or *Sheep's Fescue*—grows freely when in high, dry and open pastures; its chief merits for sheep pasture are, that it occupies land which better grasses refuse..... Ⓐ lb. 40 cents.
- Festuca pratensis**, or *Meadow Fescue*—a highly valuable species for permanent grass land, it does not, however, attain to its full productive powers till the second or third year, when, however, it far exceeds most other sorts in the quantity of its produce and nutritive matter; it is relished by live stock, both in hay and pasture. Ⓐ lb. 55 cents.
- Festuca rubra**, or *Red Fescue*—the essential distinction of this Fescue is its creeping roots, which in dry and sandy soils, are often as strong as those of the common Couch Grass; well adapted for gravelly banks and dry slopes..... Ⓐ lb. 65 cents.
- Festuca tenuifolia**, or *Slender Fescue*—flourishes well on dry and sterile soils; it is well suited for large bleaching greens... Ⓐ lb. 50 cents.
- Holcus lanatus**, or *Meadow Soft Grass*—inferior to many other sorts, but has the merit of easy culture, and accommodates itself to all descriptions of soils, from the richest to the poorest... Ⓐ bus. \$4 00.
- Lolium italicum**, or *Italian Rye Grass*—is one of the most valuable grasses in Europe, being equally suited to all the climates; in England it is considered the best known grass to cut green for soiling, affording repeated large and nutritive crops; we recommend it here for use in pasture mixtures..... Ⓐ bus. \$3 50
- Lolium perenne**, or *English Rye Grass*—is the staple grass of Great Britain, entering largely into the composition of many of the richest meadows and pastures, its natural adaption to almost all cultivated soils and its early maturity, is the reason it has hitherto been so extensively cultivated in preference to many other equally nutritious sorts..... Ⓐ bus. \$3 50
- Onobrychis sativa**, or *Sainfoin*—a perennial leguminous plant used extensively in France as a forage plant; requires a calcareous soil. Ⓐ lb. 30 cents.

- Panicum Germanicum**, or *Hungarian Grass*—is one of the most valuable annual soiling plants; it will grow in any ordinary soil, withstands the drought well, and, in this latitude, may be sown as late as the first of July and produce a large green crop ⌘ bus. \$3.00
- Phalaris arundinacea**, or *Reed Canary Grass*—grows well by the side of rivers, alluvial marshes, ditches, &c..... ⌘ lb. 75 cents
- Phleum pratense**, or *Timothy*—a grass so well known needs no description, except that for a hay crop on moist, peaty or clay soils it will produce a larger crop than any other one sort; it is not so well suited for light, sandy soils..... ⌘ bus. price variable
- Poa aquatica**, or *Water Meadow Grass*—this is an excellent pasture grass for very wet situations..... ⌘ lb 75 cents.
- Poa annua**, or *Annual Spear Grass*—one of the earliest and sweetest pasture varieties, accommodating itself to all soils..... ⌘ lb 50 cents.
- Poa nemoralis**, or *Wood Meadow Grass*—the early growth of this grass in the Spring, and its remarkable fine succulent and nutritive herbage recommend it strongly for pastures; thrives well under close feeding..... ⌘ lb 60 cents.
- Poa pratensis**, or *Kentucky Blue Grass*—also known as *Green Grass*, *June Grass*, &c., thrives on a variety of soils, but does best in dry and somewhat shady locations; it requires several years to become well established in the ground as a pasture grass—very valuable for our Southern States as it will stand the hottest Summers.
⌘ bus., (14 lbs.) \$2.50
- Poa pratensis**, *Extra Clean*, seed of the above..... ⌘ bus., (14 lbs.) \$3.25
- Poa trivialis**, or *Rough Stalked Meadow Grass*, The superior product of this Grass over many other species, its highly nutritive qualities, and the marked partiality which oxen, horses and sheep have for it, are merits which distinguish it as one of the most valuable of those Grasses, which affect moist, rich soils and sheltered situations.
⌘ lb. 60 cents.
- Fine Mixed Lawn Grass**, for lawns of any extent, we recommend this mixture sown from three to four bushels to the acre..... ⌘ bus. \$3.50.
- French Mixed Lawn Grass**, for Croquet grounds, grass plots, &c., this mixture is recommended to be sown from three to four bushels to the acre..... ⌘ quart, 25 cents; ⌘ bus., \$4.50

FORMATION OF LAWNS FROM SEEDS.

In the first place, see that your ground is thoroughly drained and well prepared, *sowing at least three bushels of seed to the acre.*

Perhaps the best description of soil for a lawn is the stiff loam or clayey soils which predominate in so many districts. This ought not to be by any means too rich, as a rapid growth is not wanted in the grasses of a lawn; but in preparing it for laying down, let the surface be as much alike in quality as possible, *and do not stint the quantity of seed.* A very stiff clay is no better than a very dry sand for resisting drought, as it is, in a measure, sealed up against the insertion of roots, and the surface contracting by the withdrawal of moisture, it is liable to crack, &c., to a great depth. Nevertheless, a stiff soil usually makes the best lawn.

If your ground is in condition to raise a good crop of potatoes, it will make

a good lawn, adding about half a ton of Bone Dust to the acre, harrowed in before sowing the seed. The success of establishing a good lawn depends much on the season and condition of the ground at the time of sowing. A very slight raking in will protect the seed much, or a sowing of wood ashes will render them distasteful to birds. Rolling, however, is at all times indispensable.

The best time to sow Grass Seed is early in the Spring, or about the beginning of September. If at the latter time, the seeds ought to have been the produce of the same season. Sowing plenty of them is also advised, as the little extra expense for a good lawn ought not to be denied.

One important thing ought not to be forgotten in the preparation of the ground. Let it all have a surface of about six inches alike, for nothing looks worse than to see a lawn grow all in patches. One exception, however, may be mentioned, and that is, if there be any steep slopes facing the South, or other exposed places, let the earth on them be better than on the ground level, for the aspect and other causes render such places liable to burn with less sun than level places. They ought, therefore, to be of a better material, and sod ought to be provided to lay there if accuracy be expected. When the grass becomes well established, it should be frequently cut. The oftener you mow the finer your grass will be.

It is proper here to observe that no lawn can be maintained long in good order without successive rollings. Mowing alone will not secure a good bottom, without that compression which the roller tends to give.

CLOVERS.

<i>Yellow Trefoil</i>	Medicago Lupulina.....	℥ lb \$0 50
<i>Lucerne, or French Clover</i>	sativa.....	" 50
<i>Red Clover</i>	Trifolium pratense.....	about " 18
<i>Large Red or Pea-Vine</i>	".....	" 20
<i>White Clover</i>	repens.....	" 60
<i>Scarlet Clover</i>	incarnatum.....	" 50
<i>Alsike Clover</i>	hybridum.....	" 50
<i>Bokhara Clover</i>	Melilotus alba.....	" 1 00

BIRD SEEDS.

GRAINES POUR LES OISEAUX.

Prices variable—by the Quart or Bushel.

<i>Canary</i>	Phalaris canariensis.....	about ℥ qt. 25
<i>Hemp</i>	Cannabis sativa.....	" " 20
<i>Mau</i>	Papaver rheas.....	℥ lb 30
<i>Millet</i>	Panicum miliaceum.....	" ℥ qt. 20
<i>Rape</i>	Brassica napus.....	" " 25
<i>Rough Rice</i>	Oryza sativa.....	" " 25

Prepared Food for Mocking Birds, ℥ bottle, 40 cents.

Excelsior Lawn Mowers.

No. 0—HAND MOWER, 11 inch Cut.....	Price, \$16 00
No. 1— " " 14 " "	" 25 00
No. 2— " " 18 " "	" 30 00

ESCULENT ROOTS AND PLANTS.

Plantes et Racines Potageres.

Asparagus Roots, Conover's Colossal.....	\$1 50	per 100	\$10 00	per 1,000
Sea Kale Plants.....	\$1 00	per doz.		
Horse Radish Roots.....		per lb.	50 cents.	
Rhubarb Roots.....		per dozen,	\$3 00	
Dioscorea Batata, or Chinese Yam.....		per dozen,	\$2 00	
Jerusalem Artichoke.....	per bushel	\$5 00	per qt.	25 cents.
Tarragon Plants.....		per dozen,	\$3 00	

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, BROCOLI, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CELERY, TOMATO, EGG PLANTS, SWEET POTATO PLANTS, Etc., Etc., at the proper Season.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Oats, White Scotch, weighing				
42 lbs.....	per bus.	\$3 25		
Osage Orange.....	per qt. 75c.	per bus.	14 00	
Chicory Seed.....	per lb.	1 00		
Chinese Sugar Cane.....	per qt.	25		
Broom Corn, several varieties.....		25		
Sun Flower.....		30		
Sea Island Cotton.....	per lb.	30		
Tennessee Upland Cotton.....		20		
Flax Seed.....	per qt.	25		
Madder.....	per lb.	1 00		
Seradella.....		40		
Opium Poppy, per oz., 25c.....	per lb.	2 00		
Scurvy Grass.....	per oz.	50		
Caper Tree.....	per paper,	25		
Fenugreek.....	per lb.	\$1 00		
Roffea (for tying).....	per lb.	1 00		
Japan Fibre (for tying).....	per lb.	\$1 00		
Hop Seed.....	per oz.	1 50		
White Lupins.....	per qt.	50		
Spurry.....	per lb.	40		
Fuller's Teazels.....		50		
Spring Vetches.....	per bus.	\$4 00	per qt.	25
Indelible Garden Pencils.....	each	25		
Round Scotch Scythe-stones.....		25		
Gishurst Compound.....	per box	75		
Whale Oil Soap in Boxes.....				
[from 40 c., to \$2 25]				
Robinson's Concentrated Garden Manure in tin cans.....	ea.	50		
Improved Excelsior Lawn Mowers (best size).....		\$25 00		
Archangel Mats.....	\$1 each; \$10 per doz.			
Tarragon Seed.....	per pkt.	25		

BOOKS.

<i>How to grow Mushrooms</i>	(Wm. Earley)	\$0 40
<i>Gardening for the South</i>	(Wm. N. White)	2 00
<i>The Young Gardener's Assistant</i>	(Thomas Bridgeman)	2 50
<i>Every Woman Her Own Flower Gardener</i>	(Daisy Eyebright)	1 00
<i>Breck's Book of Flowers</i>	(Breck)	1 75
<i>Window Gardening</i>	(Henry T. Williams)	1 50
<i>Turner's Cotton Planter's Manual</i>		1 50
<i>Grasses and Forage Plants</i>	(C. L. Flint)	2 50
<i>Field's Pear Culture</i>		1 25
<i>Fuller's Grape Culture</i>		1 50
<i>Flower Garden Directory</i>	(R. Buist)	1 50
<i>Gardening for Profit</i>	(P. Henderson)	1 50
<i>Forest Tree Culturist</i>	(Fuller)	1 50
<i>Forest Trees for Shelter</i>	(Arthur Bryant)	1 50
<i>Practical Floriculture</i>	(P. Henderson)	1 50
<i>Small Fruit Culturist</i>	(Fuller)	1 50
<i>Miniature Fruit Garden</i>	(Thomas Rivers)	1 00
<i>Scudder's Domestic Poultry</i>		75
<i>Downing's Selected Fruits</i>	(Charles Downing)	2 50

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ASPARAGUS KNIVES.....	\$1 25 to \$2 00
CORN KNIVES.....	each 50
DIBBLES.....	" 50
AVARANCATORS, or POLE PRUNING SHEARS.....	" 2 75
VINE SCISSORS—For thinning out Grapes.....	1 25 to 2 50
FLOWER GATHERERS—For cutting and holding the flower.....	1 50 to 2 50
FRENCH SPRING PRUNING SHEARS.....	2 00 to 4 00
AMERICAN DO. DO. Warranted material.....	1 75 to 3 50
LADIES' WOOD-HANDLED GARDEN SHEARS.....	2 00 to 2 50
HEDGE SHEARS.—Six sizes and styles.....	2 00 to 5 00
GRASS BORDER SHEARS.—For cutting Grass Borders....	4 00 to 5 00
GRASS EDGING KNIVES.....	2 00 to 2 50
PRUNING SAWS.....	1 50 to 2 50
CAST-STEEL PRUNING CHISEL WITH HOOK.....	1 50 to 2 00
GARDEN REELS—Various sizes and patterns.....	1 00 to 2 00
LADIES' SHORT-HANDLED GARDEN FORKS.....	50 to 1 00
TRANSPLANTING TROWELS.—(Best Cast-steel.).....	1 00 to 2 00
DO. DO. (Black).....	40 to 60
DUTCH, or PUSH HOES—(Cast-steel) from 2 to 10 inches..	40 to 2 00
DO. DO. (German-steel) from 3 to 10 in..	35 to 1 50
TRIANGULAR HOES.—Are also used as Tree Scrapers...	50 to 75
LADIES' GARDEN HOES.....	60 to 75
CORN HOES.....	50 to 75
LAWN RAKES.—Are used to cut off the flower-heads or buds of Daisies, Dandelions, etc., on Lawns.....	3 00 to 4 00
CAST-STEEL GARDEN RAKES WITH HANDLES.....	1 00 to 2 00
ENGLISH BILL HOOKS.—For pruning with one hand.....	2 00 to 3 00
GREEN-HOUSE SYRINGES.—(Brass), Pool's best make....	4 00 to 11 00
GRASS-HOOKS or SICKLES.—Three sizes.....	75 to 1 00
POTATO HOOKS.—Cast-steel teeth.....	1 00
BRUSH HOOKS.....	2 00
STONE HOOKS.—For gathering and picking up cobbles..	1 00
BRUSH SCYTHES.....	2 00
AMES' C. S. BRIGHT SPADES.—Long and short handled	1 50
DO. DO. DO. Small size, for Ladies.	1 25
AMES' BEST C. S. BRIGHT SHOVELS.—Long and short handled.....	1 50
BEST SPADING FORKS.....	1 50
ENGLISH PATENT C. S. LAWN-SCYTHES.....	2 00 to 2 75
SAYNOR & COOKE'S CELEBRATED PRUNING KNIVES.....	2 00 to 3 00
SAYNOR & COOKE'S CELEBRATED BUDDING KNIVES.....	2 00 to 2 50
FRUIT GATHERERS.....	40
ROUND SCOTCH SCYTHE STONES.....	25
CHILDREN'S AND LADIES' SETS GARDENING TOOLS.....	5 00 to 8 00

Complete Assortments of Kitchen Garden Seeds for Private Families.

Containing the Most Approved and Choice Sorts, in Quantities to suit small and Large Gardens.		No. 1 \$5.	No. 2. \$ 10.	No. 3. \$18.	No. 4. \$25.
Beans	Early Long Six Weeks	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
	Early China	...	...	1 qt.	1 qt.
	Black Wax Bush	$\frac{1}{2}$ pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
	Horticultural Pole	...	1 pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.
	Large Lima	1 pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
Beet	Extra Early Egyptian	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
	Blood Turnip	1 oz.	2 oz.	8 oz.	8 oz.
	Long Blood	...	...	4 oz.	8 oz.
Brocoli	Purple Cape	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Brussels	Sprouts	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Cabbage	Early Ox-Heart	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Early Winningstadt	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Drumhead Savoy	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Large Flat Dutch	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
	Red Dutch for Pickling	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Carrot	Early Horn	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
	Long Orange	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Cauliflower	Nonpareil	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Celery	Giant White Solid	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Corn	Early Crosby's Sugar	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
	Eight Rowed Sugar	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
	Evergreen	$\frac{1}{2}$ pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 oz.
Corn Salad	Peppergrass	1 oz.	2 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.
Cress, OR	Early White Spined	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Cucumber	Long Green	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.
Egg Plant	Improved New-York Purple	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.
	Fine White	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Endive	Green Curled	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Kale	Green Curled Scotch	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Kohlrabi	Early White Vienna	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Leek	Best Flag	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Lettuce	Early Curled Simpson's	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.
	Butter	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Ice Drumhead	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	White Cabbage	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Melon	Valparaiso	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
	White Japan	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Gipsy Water	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
Okra	Long Green	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Onion	Yellow Danvers	...	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	White Portugal	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	Large Red	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Parsley	Extra Curled	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Parsnip	Student	1 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Peas	Carter's First Crop	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
	McLean's Advancer	$\frac{1}{2}$ pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
	Laxton's Alpha	...	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
	Champion of England	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
	Eugenie	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
	Hair's Mammoth	...	...	1 qt.	1 qt.
Pepp r	Sweet Mountain	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Long Cayenne	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Radish	French Breakfast	...	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	Scarlet Turnip	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
	Yellow Turnip	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.
	Long Scarlet	1 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
	Chinese Winter	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.
Salsify	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Spinach	Round	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	1 lb.
Squash	Early Bush Crook-Neck	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
	Hubbard	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
	Boston Marrow	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.
Tomato	The Trophy	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Large Yellow	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Cook's Favorite	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.
	Red Cherry	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Tarnip	Red Top Strap Leaf	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.
	White French	...	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	Yellow Stone	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Herbs	(Five Varieties)	...	1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.

TABLE calling to mind the various Vegetable Seeds that may be sown in each month from February to September.

FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.
<p>Sow in Hot-Bed. Early Beans, Brocoli, Early Cabbage, Forcing Carrot, Early Celery, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Pepper, Radish, Tomato.</p>	<p>Sow in Hot-Bed. Early Beans, Early Beet, Brocoli, Brussels Sprouts, Early Cabbage, Forcing Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Melon, Parsley, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Tomato.</p> <p>Sow in Open Ground. Asparagus, English Beans, Beet, Brocoli, Brussels Sprouts, Early Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Cress, Kale, Kohlrabi, Leek, Lettuce, Melon, Onion, Parsnip, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Spinach, Early Turnip, Sage.</p>	<p>Sow in Hot-Bed. Sweet Corn, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Melon, Pepper, Tomato.</p> <p>Sow in Open Ground. Asparagus, English Beans, Beet, Brocoli, Brussels Sprouts, Early Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Cress, Kale, Kohlrabi, Leek, Lettuce, Melon, Onion, Parsley, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Spinach, Early Turnip, Sage.</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground. Artichoke, Asparagus, English Beans, Bush Beans, Cranberry Pole do Beet, Scarlet Runners, Beet, Brocoli, Brussels Sprouts, Early Cabbage, Late Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Cress, Sweet Corn, Cucumber, Endive, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Melon, Onion, Parsley, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Spinach, Early Turnip, Sage.</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground. Lima do Cranberry Pole do Beet, Brocoli, Brussels Sprouts, Early Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Cress, Sweet Corn, Cucumber, Endive, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Melon, Onion, Parsley, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Spinach, Early Turnip, Sage.</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground. Beans, Beet, Carrot, Sweet Corn, Corn Salad, Cress, Cucumber, Endive, Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Nasturtium, Okra, Peas, Pumpkin, Radish, Spinach, Squash, White Fr. Turnip, Ruta Baga.</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground. Bush Beans, Corn Salad, Cucumber, Endive, Lettuce, Welsh Onion, Early Peas, Radish, Spinach, Turnip.</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground. Cabbage, for Cold Frames. Cauliflower, for Cold Frames. Corn Salad, Cress, Siberian Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Winter Radish, Spinach, Turnip.</p>

THORBURN'S LATE ROSE POTATOES,

By all odds the finest and most productive Winter Potatoes in cultivation.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL ASPARAGUS.

Roots, \$1.50 per 100.
\$10.00 per 1000.

LAXTON'S NEW PEAS

For 1873.
See page 25.

THE TROPHY TOMATO,

From Selected Stock.

75 cents per ounce.